has been made in the fight against tuberculosis, but the war period caused the mortality rate for this disease again to go up. In 1900 the death rate for tuberculosis was 23 per 10,000 each year; in 1936 it had decreased to 16. After the war the country was divided into 25 TB districts, each headed by a tuberculosis specialist whose sole duty is to fight this disease with the best methods available. The total number of beds in the large, modern TB hospitals is at present 5,700.

The following table shows the annual causes of mortality in the period 1941-45:

I. Infant diseases	2,000
II. Diseases of old age	5,736
III. Infectious diseases	11,501
1. Typhoid	117
2. Paratyphoid	100

744 759 The highest medical supervision is entrusted to the Board of Public Health, operating under the ministry for the Interior, which also arranges for the education of nurses, while the universities provide education for physicians, dentists and pharmaceutists. Each administrative district has a district doctor who is responsible for medical care in the communes. Each commune has a Health Board which is in charge of public health in the smallest administrative units. The Health Board is by law obliged to engage a communal physician, a health nurse for each 4000 inhabitants, and a midwife for each 5000 inhabitants. Most communes have built special health centers with advisory stations for expectant mothers and infant care, and apartments for the health personnel.

000 In addition, many organizations perform